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By Clerk J. W. S. S.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ended December 31st, 1913.

OAKLANDS,

HARTLEY WINTNEY,

FEBRUARY, 28th, 1914.

To THE

Hartley Wintney Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year ended December 31st, 1913

Estimated Population, 19,016.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twelfth Annual Report on the Health of the area, and the conditions affecting or likely to affect the Public Health, as well as other matters including Vital Statistics.

The Total Deaths registered in the District numbered 207, giving a Death Rate of 10.88 as against 9.68, 10.22, 10.33, 10.66, in previous years. The number of Deaths under one year were small, 27 as against 24 and 23 in 1912-1911.

The number of Births is 363 as against 387 in 1912.

Inhabited Houses, 4243. Average number of persons per House, 4.5.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The district generally is undulating, having on the North and East large open commons and heaths, sprinkled with plantations of fir trees.

The subsoil varies, being London clay, Bracklesham beds, Bagshot sands, and valley gravel, with plateau gravel on the Flats. On the South and West the sub-soil is chalk, and here the levels rise; at Greywell, on the western boundary, to 381.0 feet, and on the South of Swaine's Hill Farm, near to the Alton District boundary, 726.0 feet above sea level. This is the highest point in the District, and also the principal agricultural part.

The District Schools stand at 487.0 feet, and Heath Brow, Crondall, 611.8 feet above sea level.

In the central part of the District the levels vary, Horsedown Common being 500.0 feet, Winchfield Union 237.0 feet, Oaklands, Hartley Wintney, 224.0 feet above sea level, and Bramshill Common 156 feet.

The area is well watered and wooded.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. OCCUPATIONS.

The occupations are generally agricultural; there are also mechanics, artisans, shopkeepers, and dairy farmers, the latter particularly in the North of the District.

This is a very attractive residential neighbourhood, with many good private houses.

HOSPITAL RELIEF.

Cottage Hospitals are in use at Yateley and Odiham. Fleet Cottage Hospital also receives patients from this District, as do the County Hospitals at Winchester, Reading, and Guildford.

The parish of Odiham possesses many rich charities.

The exemptions from Vaccination have alarmingly increased. At some future time, when an epidemic of Smallpox occurs, the rising generation will have to pay a heavy price for the neglect on the part of their parents, to avail themselves of the great protection afforded by efficient Vaccination. In reply to a question in Parliament, Mr. Herbert Samuel said: "In 1905 exemptions were 43.341, whereas in 1912 they had increased to 275.929." The figures in 1913 are not yet available. These exemptions refer to the whole of England.

POPULATION. NUMBER OF HOUSES, &c. CENSUS, 1911.

Parish.	Area in Acres.	Separate Occupiers.		Population.		Institutions including Gipsy Tents.	No. of Inhabitants in the foregoing.
		1901.	1911	1901	1911		
Bramshill	2118	26	28	127	142	1	16
Cove	1972	277	415	1258	1751	—	—
Crondall	4201	291	287	1505	1374	2	199
Crookham	4039	375	489	2148	2739	14	658
Dogmersfield	1731	60	54	292	228	—	—
Elvetham	3278	101	100	429	378	1	2
Eversley	3141	166	198	781	841	4	70
Greywell	876	59	59	272	246	—	—
Hartley Wintney	2451	444	502	2019	2172	1	16
Hawley	4948	306	374	1404	1736	2	97
Heckfield	3232	126	117	542	471	1	18
Long Sutton	2290	64	64	281	268	—	—
Mattingley	2540	114	110	515	494	—	—
Odiham	7354	631	658	2699	2674	1	4
Rotherwick	1988	106	109	555	488	—	—
South Warnborough..	2653	73	72	291	300	2	9
Winchfield	1582	71	76	487	466	1	140
Yateley	3222	317	440	1390	1879	7	46
TOTALS	53624	3607	4152	16992	18642	37	1275

The foregoing statistics are extremely interesting, showing that in nearly all the Parishes, where agriculture is the staple industry, the populations have decreased, some very substantially.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. WATER SUPPLY.

At Hartley Wintney, the Council have a satisfactory supply, collected from Hazeley Heath and Warren Heath. I consider this water supply should be analysed twice yearly.

Over the remaining 17 Parishes of the District, the Frimley and Farnborough District Water Company hold the monopoly; there are pumping stations at Deptford, (Odiham) and Mill Lane, (Crondall) The wells at these are sunk into the chalk formation. This water is examined at the County Laboratory. Eight samples have been taken at different places during the year, and have proved satisfactory. The last samples taken, in October, were somewhat hard, being 12 degrees of hardness, and have been described by the Analyst in the following terms: "An excellent domestic water and entirely free from pollution." The following Parishes have not yet been supplied by the Company—Bramshill, Greywell, Eversley, Heckfield, Long Sutton, Mattingley and Rotherwick.

Rotherwick still has the same water supply upon which I reported specially in 1907, for the Local Government Board.

The same remark applies to Heath Lane, Crondall.

The water supply in the District has been abundant, except at Greywell; close by the Company have a pumping station, yet they do not attempt to lay any mains. When water is obtained from ordinary wells, it is very variable in quality, depending a good deal upon the construction of the well, to preserve its purity, and on the subsoil.

Since the County Council have taken up the analysis of water, localities which had the reputation of having no good local water supply, have been occasionally found to possess such.

A great deal depends on the construction of the wells; dry steined brick wells are very liable to get polluted from surface drainage at any time. Wells constructed of 2ft. pipes, carefully jointed in Portland cement, the pipes carried from the bottom of the well to above the ground surface, are invariably found to supply a wholesome water, no matter how shallow. It is recommended to property owners to construct their wells in this manner, and endeavour to obtain a wholesome supply. The guarantees demanded by the Water Company before they will lay any mains are a hindrance in getting their supply taken in districts which are not immediately remunerative.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The improvements of the Hartley Wintney Sewage Disposal Works have been commenced, under the sanction of the Local Government Board. This, it is hoped, will abolish the pollution of the river Hart.

I hear no complaints relating to the river Blackwater now.

Several minor cases of stream pollution have been stopped at Odiham.

It is to be feared, a good deal of stream pollution takes place at Crondall.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

No cellar dwellings, lodging houses, or offensive trades exist.

1. Bye-Laws relating to new buildings exist in all Parishes.
2. Bye-Laws affecting Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures are in force.
3. Regulations with regard to Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops are in force.

SCHOOLS.

The following Schools have been thoroughly disinfected during the past year:—Eversley, Hartley Wintney, Hound Green, and Odiham. Schools are frequently inspected, and can, if the Teachers like to avail themselves of it, be supplied with disinfectants to damp down dusty floors, &c. Hound Green and Crookham are the only two which have seized this opportunity. In the course of disinfection, ventilators were found covered with dust and had to be cleansed before these could be sealed up. More care is needed in keeping these Institutions clean.

Hound Green, Hartley Wintney, Eversley and Odiham have been closed during the year in consequence of Epidemic Disease.

FOODS.

The conditions under which milk is produced in this area have undoubtedly improved. Two new and improved cow-sheds have been erected, but there are still cow-sheds and cow-keepers which cause anxiety on account of their careless handling of milk, and not properly cleansing the cows' udders and flanks before milking. It is not always the best constructed cow-sheds from which the cleanest cows' milk and men emanate; often smaller and less expensive sheds are the best kept and the milk the cleanest.

The milk brought into the area, in some cases as far as from Devonshire, needs to be sampled and examined for Tuberculous germs and dirt, &c. The Council have now given permission for such work to be carried out, when ordered by the Medical Officer of Health.

OTHER FOODS.

This important matter cannot receive the attention it should do. The Inspector of Nuisances holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, as to meat and other foods, but he has not the necessary time, other duties demanding his attention in this large area.

In this District many Food Stuffs are brought in and sold. This should not be the case without more supervision and action taken when necessary.

Great reforms are needed in connection with the slaughtering of animals.

1. No animal should be bled before being stunned or otherwise rendered instantaneously insensible.
2. No animal should be slaughtered in sight of another animal.
3. No slaughter re-use or blood should be allowed within sight of an animal awaiting slaughter.
4. No stunning or slaughtering instruments to be used that have not been approved by the Local Government Board.
5. No individual to use such instruments unless he is a proved expert.
6. The License of no Slaughter House should be renewed unless it possesses approved stunning and slaughtering instruments, a copy of official instructions how to use them, and proof that it does use them.

All offenders against these regulations should be liable to penalty on summary conviction.

There are a large number of houses in the District which have no proper place, such as a pantry, to store their food in; cupboards are found under unceiled staircases, dark, unventilated, and of course, frequently devoid of cleanliness; often a shelf in the scullery is used for storage of food, or a dark dirty cupboard. However clean milk may be when brought to the door, it speedily becomes contaminated when placed in such an insanitary corner. Where pantries do exist, the pail closet is often too close, and the pantry window unguarded by perforated zinc, &c., so that flies can dabble in the milk after having dined on the pail closet contents.

The remedy is to encourage Earth Closets, or to compel the Pail Closets to be located farther away from the house.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewage disposal at Hartford Bridge has been improved. It is now on the sub-irrigation process, and is satisfactory.

Hartley Wintney, Hartford Bridge and Odiham are the only places sewered.

The sewers and sewage disposal of Hartley Wintney are at last under re-construction. Odiham still enjoys its old surface water culverts and field-pipe conduits used as sewers; these are of a very ancient date.

The odours, often noticeable in the town, proclaim the inefficiency of these. There are as many as six sewage outfalls; all are a nuisance and need remedial action. The sewage is successfully treated on pasture land by broad irrigation, which is fortunately adaptable for this work.

At North Warnborough some 20 houses drain into a large cesspool by the roadside; this has an overflow on to a meadow where the effluent is treated, the whole forming another nuisance to health. The upper part of North Warnborough drains on to an orchard, where it is now treated; earlier in the year complaints were made of this by the Thames Conservator Inspectors. All this cannot be considered satisfactory; Odiham with North Warnborough needs to be sewered properly, notwithstanding the Scavenging system now in force.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are not so many of the undesirable cesspool closets fixed in close proximity to dwelling houses as heretofore.

At Hartley Wintney more Water Closets have been provided to replace these.

Pail Closets are generally in use. Earth Closets, such as Moules, are sometimes found.

A few were put up in the past year. These earth closets are far preferable to water closets where no sewers exist, of course with proper attention, and a liberal supply of live earth.

Cesspool cleansing is a frequent source of complaint, particularly where water closets are in use and no sewers exist, too frequently the cesspool contents are pumped out on to the surface of the garden or adjoining land and there left to soak away at leisure, regardless of the adjacent position of wells.

In some parts of the District the cesspools have overflows into sub-irrigation pipes; these, if properly and periodically rested and the water supply is not obtained from wells on the premises, answer, as far as appearances go, but it must be remembered that large ground pollution, near to inhabited houses, is far from satisfactory and must only be adopted under very favourable circumstances, such as a large piece of land attached to a house of a kind ready to absorb any moisture, any soil like clay soon becomes choked, and a danger to health.

There are a number of small sewage disposal mechanical apparatuses on the market which give quite satisfactory results in the disposal of house sewage, which although perhaps more costly in the first instance, yet in the long run must be more economical than cesspool construction and frequent cleansing, to say nothing of the nuisances caused by such cleansing and the danger from escaped gases of cesspool matter in a state of decomposition.

Estimated number of Closets and the type of same:—

Cesspool Closets	..	..	1021
Pail Closets	..	..	1905
Earth Closets	..	..	147
Water Closets	..	..	1253

The estimated number of houses are, 4243.

EXCREMENTAL AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Scavenging is seriously attended to in the Parish of Odiham; house refuse is collected, closet pails are cleansed, cesspits and cesspools are emptied when necessary, old cans, crocks, &c. are collected once a month.

This is done in a less degree at Hartley Row. Such a scheme, as has been adopted at Odiham, is essential to the well-being of Blackwater, a village in the Parish of Hawley. Cove needs the same, particularly as building land is becoming more covered.

Crondall is in need of a scheme. The local disposal of house refuse, faecal matter, &c. can be accomplished satisfactorily with care, provided sufficient land is attached to the houses. But where gardens are small it soon becomes a nuisance and a breeding place for flies and other germ disease bearing pests. Hence the need of the Council's attention to schemes for Scavenging in the more crowded areas.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Much greater activity under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and the Regulations for the same made by the L.G.B.
Improved Water Supply for South Warnborough.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

Veterinary Inspection of all milch cows.

Wholesome water supply for Rotherwick.

"	"	"	"	Heath Lane, Crondall.
"	"	"	"	Greywell.
"	"	"	"	Darby Green, Yateley.

L.G.B. ENQUIRIES.

Two at Hartley Row.

HOUSING.

In the part of the District where agriculture is the chief industry, the houses occupied by the working classes are of old type, cheaply rented and situated in large gardens; many of these houses are not sufficiently lighted, are damp, having brick floors laid directly on the soil, and the free circulation of air is not sufficient. The wages earned by the occupiers of these houses do not admit of a larger rent than they now pay, and the large gardens are a great help in feeding the household; 2/- to 2/6 per week is the rent limit a man earning 15/- per week can afford. But many of the houses in this part of the area are not rented at more than 1/- or 1/6 per week. A good many houses go with the place of work or the employment, such as carters, shepherds, cowmen, foggers, &c. There is another point worthy of note, and that is the immense difference in the appearance, in similar houses, whether occupied by clean or dirty and careless tenants. Light is particularly desirable.

In the part of the District where agriculture is not the chief industry, for instance, Cove, Crookham, Blackwater, and Yateley, houses are of more recent date and are let at a much higher rental, 5/- to 7/- per week. These houses are generally of a better class, but have much smaller gardens and a difficulty exists in disposing of waste products. There are, however, in these Parishes, houses which are far from satisfactory, the houses being really bad without any of the redeeming points found in the houses in the more agricultural parts of the District. In the past year the work of improvement has in some cases been marked by work done. More cottages have been closed. If the Council were to insist on those cottages that exist being done up and attended to, there would be less necessity for them to contemplate a building scheme. There are 4,243 houses in the area; the population

is about 19,063, which does not work out at more than 4.5 persons per house. At Crookham there are stated to be 90 families of soldiers married, living off the strength of their Battery; these take up a good many houses which our own people really need. Should not the Government provide houses for their own employees? Will the real difficulty be overcome by the Council building? The Council will get the best tenants they can for their houses, should they build, and rightly so, but this will still leave the poorer people in the poor and unsuitable houses, because they cannot afford better.

It would surprise many people to see the vast change that can be brought about in the old and apparently useless cottages, by an owner who does his best to improve; the expense need not be very great when improvements are done gradually and continuously maintained. Any improvements made, should be done in such a way as to be permanent.

HOUSING AND OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES.

Parishes in alphabetical order.

BRAMSHILL.

The cottages in Bramshill are of ancient date; a good many improvements have been made in the past two or three years, but greater improvements must be made to meet the requirements of the Housing Acts. Generally the cottages stand singly, in large gardens with open commons close by, and are occupied by farm labourers. No demand for cottages exists here.

COVE.

A good deal has been done in the Parish to meet the requirements of the Local Government Board. Two good cottages have been erected in the place of the two closed last year. A Building has been converted into 3 cottages, and 4 new cottages are nearly complete. Two other cottages have been closed as unfit for habitation, and closing orders made in respect of 2 others, to take effect in February, 1914.

Nine cottages have been built during 1913, and two closed.

CRONDALL.

In this Parish the houses are of a very old type, and a great deal requires to be done. Unfortunately little or nothing of an effective character has been undertaken; activity should be set on foot to improve the existing conditions of the present houses, rather than to the erection of new ones, because the wages earned are low, in consequence of being chiefly derived from agriculture. I strongly urge the Council to insist on these improvements. Recent inspection brings to light a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. A Scavenging Scheme is needed in the village, where accumulations of refuse in overcharged gardens are often found. The population is decreasing.

CROOKHAM.

The population of this Parish is still increasing, and large rents are paid for houses. Better houses are required in Sandy Lane, and Ewshot. The cheaply rented houses are hardly fit for habitation.

One cottage has been closed, and one new cottage erected.

DOGMERSFIELD.

In this entirely agricultural Parish the population is decreasing. The cottages are let at a low rental or go with the work and stand in pairs in large gardens; they are mostly old houses. There is no demand for cottages here.

ELVETHAM.

In this Parish improvements are still in progress. Three cottages have been closed by the owner as unfit for habitation. One new cottage is being erected and two others will probably follow in place of the two closed. There is no demand for cottages; two are unoccupied.

EVERSLEY.

In Eversley there are some cottages that are not all that could be wished for; they are cheaply rented and have large gardens. There are some very excellent cottages, also let at a low rental. Two new cottages have been built and a few have been improved.

GREYWELL.

In the village a good deal has been done to improve the old cottages, but more is needed.

The population is decreasing.

HARTLEY WINTNEY.

This is chiefly a residential place. The population in 1871 was 1,945, and 1911 it was 2,172, giving an increase of barely 5.7 per annum, it is therefore slowly and not rapidly increasing. In my opinion there is no acute need for the Council to build cottages and place the burden on the ratepayers. Plans have been passed for the building of two cottages in 1914, and two new cottages have been erected during the year. The sanitation of Step Cottages—eleven in number—has been much improved, flushed water closets have been provided and the old foul cesspit closets have been abolished. Improvements have been made to several other cottages.

For the past two years and more, between one hundred and two hundred men have been employed on alterations at Elvetham Hall, about one mile distant. This work has now ceased.

HAWLEY WITH MINLEY.

Blackwater is the chief village in this Parish. An old cottage was demolished on a suggestion being made to the owner, and an excellent cottage erected in its place. The same owner has considerably improved another house, and two other cottages to a minor degree.

In Hawley there are cottages which need attention. The population is largely comprised of Military College servants, whose work is in Surrey. The better cottages are of more recent date and have been erected on small plots of land where no convenience exists for the disposal of refuse of all kinds; this particularly applies to Blackwater where cesspools are very close to the houses, and their cleansing creates a serious nuisance. A scavenging scheme, such as is in vogue at Odiham, would improve matters and is urgently needed.

HECKFIELD.

In this Parish the dwellings are spread thinly over the whole, and are of an old type, cheaply rented, and situated in large gardens. The population is on the decrease.

LONG SUTTON.

Long Sutton, with a hamlet called Well, is entirely an agricultural Parish. The population is at a standstill. The cottages are old, with a need of considerable improvement; no work of a satisfactory nature has been attempted. The Council should require work to be done in this Parish. A large estate in this Parish is reported to have been sold to Trustees of an Industrial Home; this may bring about a change for the better.

MATTINGLEY.

In this Parish, work of improvement is progressing; and two cottages have been made good, so that tenants of cottages can be moved in while their cottages are being improved. Nothing has been done to Church Cottages, five in number, which belong to the Parish, as there are no funds to work on. The cottages are spread over the whole Parish, and are occupied by agricultural labourers and members of the gipsy tribe. A building has been converted into a cottage.

ODIHAM.

Many of the cottages in this Parish stand in need of great improvement; some should be closed. On inspection I have found them damp, dark, and insanitary. I would specially draw attention to the Bury, London and Farnham Roads, and the Chalkpit.

In North Warnborough, a village in this Parish, housing conditions are very bad. I understand negotiations are proceeding with the view of acquiring land adjacent to the town of Odiham for the erection of cottages.

ROTHERWICK.

Considerable improvements were made in this Parish a few years ago. There are still cottages in Rotherwick which need attention.

WINCHFIELD.

In this Parish a great deal of excellent work has been undertaken and carried out during the past twelve months; four cottages of an old type have been converted into practically first-class new dwellings.

More has been done here than in any other Parish in the District.

YATELEY.

In this Parish, building is still steadily proceeding. Seven new cottages have been erected, and plans have been approved for others. Many of the houses are new, but there are some cottages of the old type, and action may have to be taken with regard to these. One cottage has been closed. The water supply at several is more than suspicious; samples should be taken and submitted for analysis. The Council must insist on a wholesome water supply for all houses where the local supply is found to be unsatisfactory. Persuasion has been tried long and has failed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Every case of Tuberculosis is immediately visited and supplied with sputum pots, disinfectants, and literature. The supply of Disinfectants is regularly maintained.

A Record is kept of the condition of each house thus visited.

On removal, from any cause, the entire house is thoroughly disinfected with Formalin.

In fatal cases, rooms occupied by the deceased are disinfected, while in bad cases the whole house with all furniture used, or likely to have become infected, is thoroughly treated.

The Council have sent a boy named Coles, aged 10 years, to the Oakshot Hanger Sanatorium. He has now been there for one year and is said to be making satisfactory progress. Four other members of the same family have died of pulmonary tuberculosis, two in the past year. One man was sent by the Council to the Sanatorium at Benenden, in Kent, but he returned, presumably from choice. As an illustration of the infectivity of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, four men in one village who were constantly in each others company, one a baker, contracted Phthisis and died, one of his friends followed quickly and died, another is in a Sanatorium, while the fourth is apparently well.

Samples of sputum are sent to the County Laboratory from time to time, and from contacts where suspected.

No Tuberculosis officer has been yet appointed in the County. Three hundred and four visits have been made in all to Tuberculosis patients.

Seventy-four cases have been notified in all; of these 60 were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified were 50.

Erysipelas	..	..	7
Scarlet Fever	..	..	26
Diphtheria	..	..	15
Poleomyelitis	..	..	1
Enteric Fever	..	..	1
			50

In the spring and summer there were a good number of cases of infectious sore throats in the Parish of Mattingley, for which the parents sought no professional advice. I took swabs from the throats of the children, and consequently from all contacts, several of whom were found to be carriers. All the cases were treated with anti-toxin when advice was sought early enough. Some cases were not discovered until symptoms of paralysis supervened. There has been no fresh case since October.

At a Tuberculosis Home in Church Crookham, three cases of diphtheria occurred; these were sent to the Isolation Hospital. The drainage of the Home was found to be most unsatisfactory. The place was closed and patients dispersed. It is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made about the drainage before the Home is re-opened.

WORKSHOPS.

All workshops and workplaces are inspected regularly, and all are small; the greatest number of hands employed in one workshop is 14, a laundry.

A few defects found have been remedied.

The Inspector of Nuisances devotes the whole of his time to his various duties. He also holds the post of Sanitary Surveyor, so that all matters relating to Sanitation pass through his hands. It is part of his duty to enforce the Building Bye-Laws. He is also the Officer appointed under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

He provides his own office.

The telephone is laid to his cottage.

The Council provide him with a motor cycle and side attachment to convey him and disinfectants, &c. about the District.

He holds three certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute, of which he is a member.

All the Bakeries and Cowsheds have been inspected. Three complaints were made by the Factories Inspector, and have been remedied.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council have a complete Isolation Camp Hospital and furniture stored, kept practically ready for use, suitable for 10 beds or more.

In addition to this, an arrangement has been made with the Farnham Isolation Hospital Committee to take cases, when necessary. A premium of £40 has to be paid, whether cases are sent or not.

£3/3/0 per week per case is charged.

The Council have their own ambulance.

Disinfection is carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances with Formalin, in all houses where infectious diseases occur.

Instructions in a printed booklet are given where all cases of infectious disease occur. These were revised and enlarged this year.

Ten cases have been sent to the Isolation Hospital.

The District has been regularly and systematically inspected.

A considerable amount of work has been undertaken and carried out by the Council.

I desire to record my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector for much valued assistance. His report is appended.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

H. MATURIN.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the Year 1913.

15

	NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICES BY		NUISANCE REMAINING UNABATED
	Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority	Inspector	Authority	
Dwelling-houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	211	49	44	44	59	5
	Structural Defects	3563	543	321	293	59	191
	Over-crowding	45	10	5	5	4	1
	Unfit for Habitation	1936	139	102	42	6	91
	Lodging-houses						
	Dairies and Milkshops	38	7	7	7		
	Cowsheds	207	60	60	60		
	Bakehouses	77	10	7	7	3	
	Slaughter-houses	33	3	3	3		
	Canal Boats						
House Drainage	Ashpits and Privies	59	8	6	6	2	1
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	58	39	36	36	2	
	Water Closets	39	7	6	6	1	
	Defective Traps	59	38	34	34	1	3
	No Disconnection	28	11	10	10	1	
	Other Faults	141	78	65	64	5	9
	Water Supply	59	31	31	22	3	
	Pigsties	72	28	27	27	1	
	Animals improperly kept	20	4	4	3	1	
	Offensive Trades						
	Smoke Nuisances						
	Other Nuisances	67	27	27	27		
	Totals	6712	1092	795	696	89	307

Complaints received	very few
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	27
„ „ condemned as unfit for use .	13
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ..	28
Schools ditto ditto ..	4

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Scarcity of houses at Crondall, Odiham, Crookham, and Hawley.

Number of New Houses built in 1913, 30.

General Character, Cottages.

Town Planning Schemes are contemplated at Hartley Wintney and Odiham.

Inspecting Officer under Articles II of the Housing Regulations, 1910, Stanley Butler, Inspector of Nuisances.

Records are submitted to Local Authority at each meeting.

	Number.
Houses inspected	845
Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	92
Representations made	556
Closing Order made	9
Houses made habitable without Closing Orders ..	24
Houses made habitable as result of Closing Orders	1
Houses demolished	5
Houses unfit but still occupied	57